REST TORK DALLY TAIBURE MOREAY, MARCH IN 1870

WASHINGTON.

GREAT ACTIVITY AMONG THE POLITICIANS-GEN. GRANT DEFINES HIS POSITION-ALL APPLI-YORK APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE THIS WEEK-THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT TO BE SUSPENDED-THE CUBAN QUESTION. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1869. There is the greatest activity among the politicans who are gathered here in large numbers, seekint effices. The botels and boarding houses are dring a good business, and their keepers are praythe President will be in no hurry to complete his ap-

Saturday presented a busy day at the Executive

Mansion and the various departments. Secretary Boutwell seemed to be in the greatest demand. Neither House was is session, and between Congressmen asking offices for friends, and other people asking offices for themsives, the President and Secretaries had a day of hard labor. There seems to be an opinion prevalent bee that the President intends filling all the offices within his gift without consultation with Congressmen as to the necessities of each locality. This is a group impression. Yesterday a prominent Pennsylrania Congressman called on the President, and was favored with an interview during which the Congressman asked Gen. Grant if it were true that he would consult no one on any of the appointments. The President seemed happy to have the apportunity to state that the stories to that effect were untrue. He said that he had so far made but very few appointments, and because most of them were men of his own personal choice, the story alluded to had arisen. He had stablished a system governing appointments, to which he intends strictly to adhere. All applications for office must come to him through his Secretaries, their indorsement will receive first attention. He prefers that they select their own men. He will hold them responsible, and conse quently he wishes them to have every advantage in the selection of their subordinates. He thinks that the Congressmen should be consulted, as they are the proper persons to judge of the wants of their respective localities, but by consultation he does not mean that Congressmen shall dictate to, and com-

The revenue appointments for New-York State will be made this week, so far as the Commissioner's sction is concerned. Gen. Palmer, who was on the slate for the Swiss mission, is said to have been thrown overboard within the past two days. The pame of the successful man is not yet made public.

The complaint that Massachusetts is absorbing more of the important positions under Government than she is justly entitled to, is becoming quite general. In addition to having two of the most important Cabinet offices, she has two of the leading committee chairmanships in the Senate-Foreign Relations and Military Affairs-beside several important chairmanships in the House. It was thought for a time that this fact would have an undue influence in the case of Mr. Motley, to whom it was desired to give a first-class foreign mission, but the probabilities of his selection are again increasing, and it is not at all unlikely that he will yet be nominated as Min-

It is expected that an order will be issued to-mortow, assigning Gen. Schofield to the late command of Gen Sheridan, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kansas. The order will also send Sheridan to Sherman's old command, with headquarters at St. Louis. It is probable that Howard will not be ordered to a Western command, but that he will be sent South.

Hamilton Eigh will arrive here from New-York to morrow. It is not likely, however, that he will take possession of the State Department for several days.

The probability of Gen. Sickles receiving the Mexican mission, and Gen. Butterfield the mission to Spain, inspires the question as to whether they will retain their commissions in the army, or be granted leave of absence during their civil service. The same inquiry arises in the case of Gen. Rawlins. Secretary of War. The feeling is generally adverse to military men holding two [positions, even though but one salary is drawn. The Senate bill providing against such cases, not having passed, there is no legal barrier against these officers continuing to hold their commissions in case leave of absence is granted

Gen. J. A. 'Campbell of Columbiana County, Ohio, will be appointed Governor of Wyoming Territory. As probably but one Territorial Governor will be taken from Ohio, this appointment throws over Mr. Ashley, who wanted to be Governor of Montana, and had the indorsement of every Republican member of the House of Representatives. Campbell's appointment was made at the special request of Gen.

Mr. Cramer, formerly Chaplain of the Newport Garrison, and now our Consul at Leipsig, will probably be appointed Consul-General at Frank-

John J. Nixon of Covington, Ry, who was an ap plicant for the Mission to Brizil, has been urged by the President to accept the Collectorship of the VIth Kentucky District, which he has consented

Judge Low is here, an applicant for District-Attorney, in place of Courtney. Gens. Cochrane and Walbridge, Rufus Andrews. J. B. McKean of New-York City, Gen. Morritt of St. Lawrence, A. M. Clapp of Buffalo, and D. D. C. Brown of Rochester, are here, and are also applicants for office. Aubrey Smith is

to be appointed District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Secretary Cox has signified his intention to appoint

a Mr. Haynes to be Pension Agent at Brooklyn. Commissioner Delano a few days ago announced his intention of removing the Collector of the Fifth (Mungen's) District of Ohio. The Collector has therefore tendered his resignation.

Gen. Ames, who has been assigned to duty in command of the Fourth Military District, will also retain the Provisional Governorship of Mississippi until Congress acts in the matter.

Secretary Washburue gave a breakfast to the chief of the Foreign Legations, yesterday. A number of Senators, and Speaker Blaine, were also

Both Houses meet to-morrow. In the House the feature will be the announcement of the standing Committees for the present Congress. Speaker Blaine has given much time and care to the composition of these Committees. He has given special attention to the important matters of finance, appropriations, foreign relations, Indian affairs, and the Pacific Railroads, &c., placing them in charge of the best men of the House. The Hon. Oakes Ames has

further on the Committee, as he is an interested

President Grant and his family to-day occupied the pew set apart for them in the new Metropolitan

Church, of which he is a trustee. Gen. Butler has sent the following letter to Speaker Blaine, in reference to the appointment of the Standing Committees of the House:

ing Committees of the House:

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Our service together on the Committee of Appropriations in the XLth Congress, and our relations of personal friendship, may embarrass you in your assignment of the Committees of the present House. Taking advantage of that friendship, I beg leave to say to you that I wish no such consideration to cause any reluctance to make such assignments as you deem the courtesies of your position and the interests of the public business may require. Yours truly,

E. F. Butler.

The question of the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, which has already occupied so much time in Congress, is likely to be brought to a termination very soon. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the bill which recently passed the House, held a meeting on Saturday, at which the subject was discussed at great length, and in all its bearings. Another meeting has since been held for the same purpose. The Committee, after fully considering the matter, have decided on the important and summary course of recommending that the action of the Tenure-of-Office law be suspended indefinitely. This recommendation will pass the Senate without doubt, and will probably have little or no opposition in the House. It is also understood that this course is satisfactory to the President, and that the suspension of the law will enable him to make appointments during the recess of Congress, thus giving him more time to decide upon the merit of the applicants, and leave him more time than he would otherwise have if compelled to make all the changes now necessary to be made during the present short session. It is expected that the Committee will report to-morrow, and that the Senate will take imnediate action on their recommendation.

graving and printing bureau of the Treasury Departnent, occasioned some excitement about town when it became public to-day, until it was explained that the order was issued for the purpose of taking an inventory of the amount of stock, bonds, money, &c., on hand. This course is customary with each new

The Spanish Legation here regard the resolution which Gen. Banks, the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced on Friday, extending sympathy to the Cuban insurgents, and providing for their recognition by our Government at an early day, as unfriendly in its tone, and calculated to do injustice to the Cuban people. The Legation assert that the revolution has never been so formidable as represented; that they have no foothold on the coast, and that their condition inland is very precarious, and that they cannot long hold out. Forthermore, that an agent of the Provisional Government of Cuba is already on his way here with special powers and full instructions to represent to the United States Government the recourses of the Provisional Government in reference to the insurrection, and that he has full facts to show that the Government has the resources necessary to crush the rebellion. This news is given for what it is worth, but coming from the source it does, it is worth giving.

Many of the Senators will insist that the Alabama Treaty now before the Senate Foreign Relations committee, be reported to the Senate by the Committee, with its recommendations, at as early a day during the present session as possible, in order that it may be rejected, as it surely will be, thus leaving the subject of the Alabama claims wholly open for Reverdy Johnson's successor, and not in any way subject to previous negotiations.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, late Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District, Brooklyn, N. Y., has had his accounts adjusted and closed, the Departnearly every claim he made. Mr. Bowen's total collections while in office amounted to nearly \$12,000,-000, and his accounts now balance to a cent. From this it would be seen that the Government suffered by Johnson's course in removing this officer, as the records of that District since he left it, under Callicott, Develin & Co., abundantly show. It is said here that a million of dollars would not cover the loss to the Government by Mr. Bowen's removal.

Ex-Congressmen Hulburd, Van Horn, Van Aernam, Lincoln, and Marvin of New-York are here, and ap-

The Republican members of the Senate will tonorrow hold a caucus for the purpose of choosing the officers of the body for the XLIst Congress. The contest will be confined principally to the offices of Sergeant-at-Arms and Executive Clerk, over which it is expected there will be a strong fight.

Ex-President Johnson has returned from Baltimore, and resumed his quarters with John F. Coyle. He will, however, take his final departure for Greenville, Tenn., on Tuesday, if Mrs. Johnson shall at that time be able to travel.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE-THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD INVESTIGATION — INTERESTING NAVAL ORDERS—THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS THE REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL BU-

REAU. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATORI. Two delegations visited the President on Saturday fternoon, one representing the soldiers and sailors

of the War of 1813, headed by Gen. Skinner. They simply paid their respects to the President. The interview lasted about five minutes. Following them came in a delegation from Delaware, whose visit had reference to the distribution of public patronage in that State. The President reminded these gentlemen of the rule that applications for office must be forwarded to the heads of the departments to which

rough investigation is about being ordered into the accounts between the Government and the Southern Railroads in the matter of rolling stock and material turned over to them since the close of

Several interesting naval orders have been issued Several interesting mayal orders have been issued by Secretary Borie, among them the following: General Order No. 91.—Before an officer takes command of a vessel she must be examined by a board consisting of three line officers of the Navy, who shall report any efficiency, &c., that may exist. No ships will carry more nan two boat davits on each quarter. The boats may be mug double, but if this cannot be done they must be towed on board. When the latter course is impossible he matter must be brought to the notice of the Department.

General Order No. 92 prohibits the further practice of ering the berth decks of vessels of war with she 93 provides that hereafter the spars of ships of I not be painted yellow as heretofore, and their y will not be painted yellow as heretofore, and their yards will be painted black. A return to the old system is ordered. No. 34 states that all signs that have been put up in navy-yards indicating the Burean to which different Departments belong, will be taken down. Simple signs, such as "Navigation Office," or "Store Office of Docks and Yards," &c., will be put up in their places. These offices are not branches of the Bureau, but are departments of the yards, and are under the entire direction of the Commandants. No. 35 relates to naval etiquette, and provides that only commanding officers of squadrons, naval stations and vessels will be sainted by laying on or tossing pars. In all other cases innior officers will salute by touching the cap. All orders conflicting with the above are revoked. Executive officers represent their commanding officers, both on shore and affoat, and all orders that they give are supposed to be by their authority, and must be obeyed by every person under them. Executive officers, on all occasions, will take procedure over staff officers. All orders while of them, the single officers what all officers who have been acting in the capacity of Fiest Surgeons, Fleet Paymasters, or Fleet Engineers, and have during that time worn the uniform of a higher grade, will cease to wear that, and wear the uniform of the grade to which they assimilate in rank. No. 96 instructs commanders of all communications from the different bureaus conflicting with their authority, or taking from the executive officers any authority has turally devolving on them, or establishing any regulations for the payres which may take from the authority of the line officers of the navy.

No. 98 requires orders or directions given by different bureaus conflicting with their authority of the line officers of the navy.

ros which may take from the authority of the hose sets of the havy.

No. 98 requires orders or directions given by different incaus to be communicated to the commandants of the liferent yards, who will see them executed. No such obmunications are to be addressed to officers in charge f navigation, ordennee, medical, clothing, or steam tores, or in charge of work under the Bureau of Yards and Looks. written a letter requesting Speaker Blaine not to place him on the Committee on Pacific Railroads

He has a feeling of delicacy in regard to serving the President of the United States, to be suspended from

rank and duty for one year and placed on half of waiting-orders pay during that time, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, having been recommended to the President for restoration by Secretary Borie, President Grant issued the following order:

Executive Mannox, March 12, 1009.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for the recogning of the sentence in the within case is approved.

U.S. Grant.

Capt. F. A. Parker and Commanders L. Nicholson and Breeze will report as members of a Board. Com-mander Shirk has been ordered to duty as equipment

officer at Washington.

Capt. Wm. Reynolds has been ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance as President of a Board to consider the subject of breech-loading muskets.

Preparations are now being made for the introduction of the new series of postage stamps farnished to the Post-Office Department according to the contract made with the National Bank Note Company of New-York. The one-cent stamp is headed with the vignette of Franklin, the first Postmaster-General rignette of Franklin, the first Postmaster-General under the Colonial system, as well as the first under the confederation preparatory to the Federal Union. In the two, three, and twelve-cent stamps there is an illustration of the improvements in mail transportation, from the primitive rider on horseback to the railroad train for the land service, and the steamship for the ocean service. The remaining six stamps of the set form a series of their own, beginning in the six-cent stamps with an accurate copy of the face of Washington, as shown in Stewart's picture of the Executive Mansion, and ending in 90-cents stamp with the head of Lincoln, ending in 90-cents stamp with the head of Lincoln, as significant of a new era of universal freedom. Two others of this national series, 15 and 24 cents, respectively, have miniature copies of the landing of Columbus and of the Declaration of Independence, in the rotunda of the Capitol; the first, recalling the in the rotunda of the Capitol; the first, recalling the opening of this continent to the advancement of modern civilization; the second, implying the consecration of its vast area to the protection and enforcement of the inalienable rights of man. In the ten-cent stamps, the American eagle appears resting upon the American shield, and in the 30-cent stamps are comprised in one group, all the national emblems of the eagle, the shield and the flag, and presenting also the participal colors rad white and blue.

of the cagic, the smeid and the hag, and presenting also the national colors, red white and blue. The monthly report of the Department of Agricul-ture for February gives the following facts. Horses have increased slightly in most of the Western and Southern States, but very little in the Middle and Southern States, but very little in the Middle and Eastern, not enough to keep pace with the increase of population in the Atlantic scar-bound States. Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Pacific Coast States exhibit the largest increase. That the numbers are not equal to the demand is shown by the general though small advance in prices. The increase of mules is also slow in comparison with the rapid aggregation of population, and the range of prices appears to be higher than last year. The returns of oxen and other cattle point to a positive decline in New-Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Texas, Kentucky, Onio, Maryland, and Illinois, the diminution amounting to 5 per cent in the latter State. In milch cows a reduction is reported in Texas, Chio, and Illinois, and some of the Southern States. A general increase in prices of cattle is ern States. A general increase in prices of cattle is reported. The reduction in the number of sheep ap-pears to be general, the only exceptions being Rhode Island, Tennessee, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, and the Pacific States. The loss cannot be much less than the Pacific States. The loss cannot be much less than 10 per cent. In some States it is placed at 15 or more. The prices of sheep have declined slightly in certain sections, and advanced in others. In Connecticut and New-Jetsey, where unusual attention has been given to mutton breeds, prices have been fully maintained. In districts where Mermo stock monopolizes sheep-walks, the decline is general and, in some sections, heavy. The returns of swine corroborate those of last Fall, showing the comparative number of fattening logs, and mark a swine corroborate those of last Fall, showing the comparative number of fattening hogs, and mark a very decided reduction in numbers, amounting to 15 per cent in a large portion of the Ohio Valley. The prices are largely increased in many States—25 or 30 per cent, and not unfrequently 50 or 60 per cent.

Secretary Rawlins, on Saturday, took formal charge of the War Office. Gen. Schofield, the late

charge of the War Office. Gen. Schofield, the late Secretary, was present, and turned over the affairs of the Department to the new Secretary.

Gen. Butler on Saturday introduced to Secretary Boutwell a colored man from New-Orleans named Joubert, and recommended him for appointment as Assessor of Internal Revenue in that city. Joubert said he did not desire the office from pecuniary considerations, but merely to test the disposition of the party in power as to the rights of his race.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Col. W. T. Forbes as Pension Agent at Philadelphia, vice E. W. C. Greene, former incumbent, who resigned at the close of the late administration.

Gen. John S. Crocker has been appointed Warden of the jail here, under the recent act of Congress placing the appointment in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

THE NEW-ORLEANS APPOINTMENTS.

The Washington correspondent of the separation of the New-Orleans nominations occasion considerable measiness in the Senate. Longstreet will go through without any difficulty, as he is an efficient Republican. The office to which he was nominated is worth only \$3,500 a year and has no patronare. The Louisiana Senators say that Longstreet's Republicanism is sound. There is more opposition to Casey, the nominee for Collector of the Port of New-Orleans. He has also offices in his soft as Collector, and it is feared has no sufficient backbone for the place. If the Louisiana Senators should declare in secret session that he is untit to hold the office, it is possible that the Senate would reject him; but they won't sible that the Senate would reject him; but they won't to that. The President has said repeatedly that if the senate seriously doubted the honesty or the capacity of my of any of his nominees, he trusted that it would re-est them.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION BY THE KU-KLUX KLAN-DR. DARDEN MURDERED IN PRESENCE OF HIS FAMILY-OVER 150 PISTOL BALLS FIRED INTO HIS BODY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ATLANTA, Ga., March 14 .- The Ku-Klux sasains are again at work. Dr. George W. Darden, a ighly respectable and wealthy citizen, and a well-known evalist of Warren County, had a personal difficulty some days since, which resulted in his shooting a man named Wallace, editor of the Ku-Kiux journal at Warrenton. He immediately surrendered to the civil authorities, and was placed in jail on Friday last, Sheriff Nor ris fearing Darden would be unsafe there, cfilled on the better class of citizens to act as a posse to guard the fail over night, but the citizens declined to act, being overawed by a band of Ku-Klux numbering about 100, who took immediate possession of the town. They then demanded the keys of the jail from the Sheriff, and on his refusal to deliver them their demonstrations became so violent that he was compelled to seek safety in flight, taking the keys with him. The band then, at midnight, returned to the jail, and broke into it. Fearing that Darden had a pistol, the cowardly assassins built a fire at the doorway and smoked him out. Dr. Darden asked time to make a will, which was granted. He was then taken out, and, in presence of his wife and children, barbarously murdered by these savages, not less than one hundred and fifty pistol balls plereing his body. The Sheriff is now here, asking military protection for his county and his own life. Since the assassination of the sheriff of Richmond County at the November election, this man is the only Republican Sheriff left in the State An attempt was made to assassinate Darden last September, and warrants were obtained by him against certain parties, which warrants were in the hands of the present Sheriff for service, when he (Norris) was waylaid and wounded in December. The County of Warren is the headquarters of the Ku Klux for six surrounding counties, and it is in this section that the outrages and murders upon Republicans have been most frequently committed. Application has repeatedly and continually been made by the civil authorities on the military for protection and assistance in that section, but without avail. Loyal men now exclaim, our lives, and which the military, und President, can assist in carrying out !

THE BUFFALO BOARD OF TRADE-PROFOSED

REDUCTION OF CHARGES. BUFFALO, March 13 .- A large meeting of the members of the Board of Trade was held this morning on Change. Messrs. Barker, Moulton, and Shaw, of New-York, were present, and the two former addressed the audience. These gentlemen were the representatives of the elevating interests of New-York, and were sustained by nearly all the prominent and influential merchants on the Corn Exchange in the advocacy of a radical reform by nearly an the promotes the corn Exchange in the advocacy of a radical reform in the present mode of conducting the grain business in that city; and their mission was to explain their views to the several Western Chambers of Commerce and devise some uniform plan of action to remedy the existing evils. The principal points urged were that if Buffalo evils. The principal points urged were that if Buffalo and Chicago would reduce their elevating charges New-York would make 50 per cent reduction, and that grain could be placed into elevators immediately on arrival in New-York, instead of remaining several days in canal-boats awaiting sale. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions and report. In the afternoon another meeting was held, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted, upon the recommendation of the Committee, fully indorsing the suggestions of the delegation, and also a resolution asking the Western Elevating Company of Buffalo to revise their scale of charges for elevating and storing grain. The meeting then adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! HAVANA, March 12, via KEY WEST, March 13 .- The

Cuban Revolutionary Assembly, which has convened in the Central Department, has decreed, by and with the advice and consent of the military commanders, the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery. The decree says: Slavery brought to Cuba by Spanish domination ought to be extinguished with it. The Central Assembly therefore decree, first, Slavery is abolished; second, an indemnification is to be granted to the slaveholders who sympathize with the Cuban cause; third, the freedmen are to bear armsthose who cannot shall work for the cause; fourth, the freedmen are to have the same rights and privileges as white men; fifth, all patriots, whatever their color, are under the same obligations to the cause. The decree is signed by Cisneros, and issued by Gen. Castillo. It is expected that his action will greatly strengthen the Cuban cause at home and

BATTLE AT MAYARI-THE TOWN CAPTURED BY THE SPANIARDS.

MARCH 14 .- Official dispatches report that a battle has taken place at Mayari, the headquarters of the rebel forces in the Eastern Department. The Gov ernment account states that a column of 500 regular troops, supported by a heavy artillery fire, carried the fortifications of Mayarı and captured the town, which was defended by 2,000 insurgents. No rebel version of the affair has yet come to hand.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS TO ESTABLISH A GOV-EBNMENT AT MAYARI—PROPOSED CONCENTRATION OF THE INSURGENT FORCES—SLAV-MENT-ARRIVAL OF AN IRON-CLAD FOR THE

HAVANA, March 11, via KEY WEST, March 13 .- The usurgent leaders propose concentrating their forces, and establishing a seat of government at Mayari, or some town in the jurisdiction of Santiago. Aid is oon expected from Yucatan and other places. Advices from Netvitas to the 9th inst, have been received. The insurgent Representatives in the Assembly of the Central Department have decreed the absolute abolition of Slavery. All patriots are, however, to be indemnified for losses of slaves. The freedmen may become soldiers, or remain in the country and caltivate the land. An iron-clad, with Armstrong guns on board for the insurgents, had been sighted of Green Key, and Spanish cruisers were immediately sent to search for her. The Governor refuses to permit Cubans or Americans to leave the country. The troops have committed many outrages on the plantations in the neighborhood of Neuvitas.

HAVANA, March 13 .- The Diario, in a leader, argues against the confiscation of the property of the rebels. The insurgents, commanded by a Polish General, have burned the bridge and torn up the rails between San Marcos and Sagua. The Voz de Cuba (newspaper) publishes the following: "A second expedition will soon be sent to Fernando Po, with prisoners convicted of political offenses against the Gov ernment. A riot (occurred to-day on Figueras-st. Several of the participants were arrested and sentenced -one to death, and another to carry a ball and chain during the remainder of his life."

THE LATE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE CUBANS AND THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL - OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF GEN. ARMAS.

I owe my countrymen an explanation in regard to the extraordinary course which I have pursued by having played the part of Commissioner of Gen. those patriots with whom I have been in verbal communication as well as by correspondence, can certify to the fact of my not having discharged myself of my task in a

ordered me to embark for Puerto Rico on board the steamer Montezuma, on the 4th of November last, and shortly before the vessel left I was allowed to remain where I was on account of the alarming state of my health. Since that time I have remained in Havana, devoting myself entirely to the affairs of the revolution, and, on the day following the arrival of Gen. Dulce, on the 4th of Becember, was called by him to the palace. During a long conversation that gentleman endeavored to prove to me that he was himself the most liberal of all the Liberals.

This occurrence produced much scandal in Havana. My ominions and my character being known there.

his occurrence produces much social known there, opinions and my character being known there, hing would be more astonishing than to see me called the palace and treated that way by the Captain-Geniof the Isand of Coba, whom I had not even known sight. I may be allowed to add that I had not even krown there are the apartments of that edifice before. If there are seen disterview with the Gen. Dulce I was lered to go to the camp of the Independents in compay of M. Famon Rodriguez Correo and M. Hortensio mayo, with the object of delivering a letter from the me Gen. Dulce to Manuel de Cespedes and of negotians with his with a view towards settling the dispute. Tamayo, with the object of delivering a letter from the same Gen. Duice to Manuel de Cespedes and of negotiating with hin with a view towards settling the dispute. Gen. Duice with tears in his eyes, requested us to bring the above-mentioned Cespedes with us to dine with him his name any kind of arrangements with the Insurgents. I knew beforehand that I was going to be intrusted with a similar mission, and had consulted with various patriots as to the prepriety of my accepting it or not. They all agreed on my not being able to refuse it, as I would otherwise expose myself to instant imprisonment and to all the consequences of the anger of a Captain-General, and more especially because it would not have been prudent to miss the opportunity thus presented to me of putting myself in contact with the defenders of independence, of ascertaining their resources, of studying the situation, and of advising them, after mature deliberation, as to the best course they ought to pursue in order to attain the great object before us in the quickest way and the one nost advantageous to our common country. I have to state that Tamayo, Correa, and myself adopted as an indispensable basis of all negotiations the National Militia, an institution which had to be left to the country in order to make itself independent in ease that the Spanish Government should not fulfill its promise of granting complete liberty. I did not think that under these circumitances my mission would do any harm. If the patriots had enough resources to be able to come out victorious in the struggle, it was my duty to encourage them to the prosecution of the conflict instead of persuading them to nake peace. If definite triumph was impossible reason dictated to me the necessity of advising the patriots that struggle, it was my only the victorious in the struggle, it was my only only them to the prosecution of the conflict instead of persuading them to thake peace. If definite triumph was impossible, reason dictated to me the necessity of advising them to enter into negotiations with the Spanish Government on the National Milita basis; with other words, on condition that those who had taken the arms in favor of independence be allowed to keep them, and that the rest of the sons of the country be armed, so as not to remain immoveable, and find themselves unarmed and without the ability of striking at the dishonorable Government of Spain. If the patriots were dishonorable Government of Spain. If the patriots were selves unarmed and winds the spain. If the patriots were dishonorable Government of Spain. If the patriots were intended to be led into a snare as was very possible if the personal character of M. Domingo Dulco is taken into consideration, well-known by everybody since the deceit which he practiced against Gen. Blaser, my position allowed me to frustrate the sinister plans of the Spanish chief, and to reap advantages for the benefit of the Revolution. I had consequently to choose between accepting the correlation of the Island of

allowed me to frustrate the siniser plants of the Revochief, and to reap advantages for the benefit of the Revolution. I had consequently to choose between accepting
the commission of the Captain-General of the Island of
Cula, and thus to obtain great advantages for the benefit of the independence of my country, or being the stupid
victim of thatjsame chief, of a man invested with full
power to do mischief, and whose character is little calculated to forgive rebuifs of a like description.

It could but be of little consequence to me to find myself afterward accused of bad faith by the Government
or the Spanish party. Finding myself compelled not to
refuse the commission, I was, on the other hand, at liberty
to act as seemed most proper to me, and so much the
more as Gen. Dulce sent thousands after thousands of
armed men against the Independents, with orders to
proceed with the military operations without delay, at
the same instant that he sent commissioners to the
enemy's camp.

I have fulfilled my mission, more than once exposed to
the dancer of being assassinated by the Spaniards; I
have succeeded in leaving Cuba not without being compelled to adopt diplomatic means in order not to fall into the hands of Gen. Dulce, who did not, as I learned

have succeeded in leaving close not without being com-pelled to adopt diplomatic means in order not to fall in-to the hands of Gen. Dulce, who did not, as I learned after my return to Havana, intend to accept the condi-tion of the National Militia, in spite of the powers-of-atof the National and given us.

They which he had given us.

They which has to be done now is to go on the control of the contr

The main thing which has to be done now is to go on right the work for the liberty and independence of our early, and it is certain that, whatever may be the receives which the good cause may experience or the inferings to which my enemies may condemn me. I will not grow weary so long as I shall keep the use of my invested in faculties.

lards, after I had myself left that part of the country. However that may be, whether the details of this interesting history may be published or not, which will occupy a prominent position in the history of Cuba, I satisfy my conscience, for the present, with these lines, reserving to myself the right of speaking at some other time more fully of the events in Camagüey, as well as in the Department of Cuba, unless I have, before that time, the honor of dying in the struggle for the liberty of Dy country.

JOSE DE ARMAS Y CESPEDES,

Nassau, N. P., Feb. 24, 1869.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ELECTION OF A LIBERAL TO PARLIAMENT. London, March 13 .- The news to-day is meager. Mr. Miall, Liberal, has been elected member of the House of Commons from Bradford, in place of Mr.

THE MINISTRY EMPOWERED TO RAISE TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RECRUITS-A DEMONSTRA-TION AGAINST CONSCRIPTION-AN INSURREC-

TIONARY ATTEMPT. Madrid, March 14.—In the Constituent Cortes last week, Minister Sagosta asked for power to raise 25,000 recruits, which he said were necessary to complete the army. After a long debate, the majority of the Cortes voted in favor of granting the power to the Ministry, but resolutions were passed declaring that in the future military conscriptions should be discontinued. A demonstration was made to-day by the people of this city against conscription. Another insurrectionary attempt is reported in Andalusia.

No particulars of the affair have been received. GERMANY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-GERMAN CON-FEDERATION.

Bernen, March 14 .- A motion has been made by Herr Twesten in the North-German Parliament that Departments of War, Marine, Foreign Affairs, and Commerce, with a Minister at the head of each, be established for the Confederation.

THE INAUGURATION DINNER-CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. BANCROFT AND COUNT BIS MARCK-BISMARCK'S VIEWS OF GRANT.

Berlin, Feb. 26 .- The following correspondence between Mr. Bancroft and Count Bismarck will undoubtedly be interesting to all of your readers:

doubtedly be interesting to all of your readers:

My Dear Count: On Thursday, the 4th of March,
Mr. Grant will be inaugurated as President of the
United States. I shall be very happy if the Chancellor of the North German Confederation will do me
the honor to dime at the American Legation on
that day, at 6 o'clock. I remain, as ever, most respectfully and very truly yours, Geo. Bancroft.

Berlin, Feb. 26, 1869.

My Dear Sir: Although, as a rule, I am unable,
my vertual state of health and occupation, to ac-My DEAR SIR: Although, as a rule, I am unable, in my actual state of health and occupation, to accept invitations to dinner, I shall be glad to express my respect and admiration for the chief of that friendly nation of yours by joining your hospitable board on the 4th of March. Believe me, as ever, yours very sincerely, Y. BISMARCK.

His Excellency the Minister of the United States of America.

This is the first invitation Count Bismarck has accepted since his return from Varzin, and it is another evidence of the good disposition toward our country for which he has always been noted, that the first

mencement of Grant's Administration.

departure from his rule is made to honor the com-

THE NEGRETE PRONUNCIAMENTO-THE MOVE-MENT OF MERIDA-INSURRECTIONARY AT-TEMPTS-ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISH

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, March 8 .- We have dates from Mexico to the 27th of last month, which in substance ar

On the 2hl, says the Diario, Negrete was completely beaten in San Martin Atexcal by Gen. Alatorre's column One of Negrete's Generals, named Malo, was killed: Negrete was pursued by the well-known cavalry of Rodriguez Bocardo. Gen. Garcia, Commander-in-Chief of the operations against the insurgents, sent out an expedition to capture the arms secreted by Negrete in the Chiantla district of Puebla. Four hundred rebels were taken prisoners in battle, and the Governors of Puebla and Vera Cruz have captured others. Among the prisoners was a so-called General of Negrete's, one Es who has been executed at Orizava. Lunjan, seco rete, was shot in Huahuapam, and two Colonels in imputla. Negrete had fled with a body of horse in direction of Yucatan. The rebellion was apparently

Great sensation, says the Siglo, has been caused in the Great sensation, says the Siglo, has been caused in the city by the telegraphic dispatch announcing the repression of the revolt in Merida and the shooting of eight merchants of that city. We have not particulars of these occurrences; we do not know the true character of the outbreak; we only know that Col. Cevallos has been charged with the command of the State, and that the Governor and Vice-Governor are unaccountably absent. At Chilpansingo the ex-Col. Mayer, a native of Peru, who fought in the American war and subsequently in Mexico, attempted to excite an insurrection there of a battation of which he had been chief. He was caught along with two others, and upon his person was found the plan and proclamations of Negrete.

At Vera Cruz on the 23d the pronouncer Priete was publicly shot. He died with much coolness and bravery, cheering the Republic.

ring the Republic. I. Honorate Dominguez, whose pardon by the Gen eral Government occasioned the political fend between the Governor of Vera Cruz and Secretary Mejia, has, it is selieved, broken his word of honor and gone to join

An assault on the diligence of San Luis Potosi had oc

Robbery and kidnapping were as frequent as ever.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT IN GEORGIA-IT RATIFICATION STILL PROBABLE.

The Fifteenth Amendment was adopted in the Georgia House on Wednesday, by the Republicans uniting with the frightened Democrats; but on, Thursday the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution now lies on the table. In the Senate it was adopted in the same manner on Friday, and reconsidered on Saturday morning. The Republicans, being in the minority in both branches, have now decided to leave the Amendment entirely with the Democrats. If a majority of the Democrats in either or both Houses will vote for the Amendment, the Repub leans will unite with that majority. As the Democrats still refuse to recognize the Fourteenth Amendment still refuse to recognize the Fourteenth Amendment the Republicans consider it idle to vote with them on the Fifteeuth, until a majority, of the Democrats themselves will vote for and agree to abide by it. Great exertions are being made by the political wire-pullers to frighten and drive the Democracy into the adoption of the Amendment, hoping thereby to satisfy Gen. Grant and Congress, and prevent the expulsion of members incligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, and the restoration of the loyal colored members. The sentiment of the Democratic party at large, and of all the Democratic newspapers, still continues bitterly opposed to the

The Fifteenth Amendment passed the Ar-The Legislature of Maine adjourned sine die

The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned sine lie on the 11th inst., after a session of 64 days. In the Michigan Legislature, on Saturday, the

House Special Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Detroit and Milwaukes Railroad made a report. They declare that the charges made against the railroad are frivolous, and the annoyance to which this road is subjected by every successive Legislature is outrageous and ought to cease.

A series of concurrent resolutions have been sively to prescribe by whom, and in what manner, Con-gressmen and Presidential Electors shall be elected, and that such regulation shall be uniform throughout the

THE INDIANS.

OPERATIONS IN ARIZONA-THE NUMBER OF

TROOPS INADEQUATE. SAN FRANCISCO, March 14 .- The report of the military operations in Arizona for 1868 is published. It indicates that the war was carried on vigorously, but the indicates that the war was carried on vigoronaly, but the number of troops was so small that the results were unsatisfactory. Referring to the constant appeal of the people and press of Arizona for more troops, Gen. Devin says if the skeleton cavairy companies now in the territory were filled to their maximum strength they would hold the Indiana completely in check. He also says the discharges are in excess of the recruits, and after March 1 three companies of the First Cavairy will only number 14s men in the aggregate.

of Buffalo to revise their scale of charges for elevating and storing grain. The meeting then adjourned.

It is likely that the history of the mission of Gen. Dules to the camp of the insurgents will soon be published. My companions and friends, Messrs. Hortensio Tamayo and Ramon Rodriguez Correa, whose opinions and sentiments may possibly differ from mine, have in their possibly differ from mine, have in their possion valuable information, which will serve to explain session valuable information in Camagiley by the Spanson of Gen. Dules of the First Cavadry will only number its men in the aggregate.

The first meeting of the new Board of Trade of Cincinnati, composed of manufacturers exclusively, was held on Saturday night. It consists of about 100 members.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS-RAID OF CANAL THIEVES ON THE TREASURY—THE LAST JOB OF THE TAMMANY CHIEFS—THE CONSTITU-TIONAL AMENDMENT.

ALBANY, March 14 .- There was not a quorum in the Assembly yesterday morning, yet the members present transacted considerable business, and sent bills to the engrossing clerk with more than usual rapidity. It is due to this Legislature to say that it has advanced business faster than the two last bodies which met here. The time lost in the Senatorial contest and in the two February adjournments has been made up since the members came back.

The bill granting State aid to railroads has been

through a Committee of the Whole, but its first sec-

tion has not been approved yet. This bill is known

as the \$4,000 a mile project. Every railroad contem-

plated or projected in the State is to get \$4,000 per

mile. There are 955 miles of road which will claim

the benefits of this bill if it becomes a law. By the provisions of this measure \$1,300,000 is to be given away this year, and the same amount next year. This sam' is to be divided pro rata among the roads asking for it. The measure was championed by ex-Senator Truman, Judge Campbell, Mr. Lyons of Orange, and Mr. Hitchman of New-York. The first two gentlemen asserted that the State would make money by giving this appropriation. The taxable property would be increased five times the amount expended, as the bill specifies that no road running parallel within 12 miles of another road shall be entitled to its ratio. Mr. Davis of Orange moved to amend so that the restrictions shall not apply to any railroad running through Orange County. Mr. Husted of Westchester earnestly urged this amendment and all other amendments, because they would defeat the bill. Without taking a vote on the amendment, the bill was progressed. As there are so many railroads projected throughout the State, and as each member is anxious to take care of his pet project, there is some chance for this bill passing. Ever since the bill has been on file it has been reported around the hall that the Governor will not veto the bill, and if he does it will be only with the understanding that it is to be passed notwithstanding his objection. Your correspondent does not believe the Governor has made any such bargain, but he does believe that the Governor will veto it, and his objections will be sustained by every Democrat in both Houses. The leaders of that party, such as Judge Allen, Senator Tweed, and others, are dead set against this kind of legislation, not because the principle is wrong, but because the burdens of the people of this State are heavy enough, and it vould not be wise in the Democratic party to increase them. Aside from the principle involved, the Republican members of the Legislature might as well understand that if they pass this bill they will be trapped. Gov. Hoffman will never approve it, and we shall see in every Democratic sheet assertions that the Republicans are profligate and spending the people's money by millions, and that the watchdog of the Treasury is a Democratic Executive. Albany has been infested this year with as large

a set of plunderers, commonly called canal thieves, as has been seen here for many years. They are not, only brought here by the two Canal bills, but by the large number of private claims now before both Houses, and especially the Assembly. Day after day we have reports from the Claim Committee of the latter body, giving damages to parties living along the lines of the canals, for one reason or the other, until the General orders are fairly loaded down with them. There may be a dozen legitimate claims, but the Legislature should quickly and circumspectly sift them out, and approve them, and then bundle the others, and throw them in the stove. Most of them are brought here by swindlers, and urged by men thoroughly accomplished in all the mysteries of secret legislation. It is possible the Committee may in many instances be deceived, because there are men on it who are above suspicion. The only way to save eighths of these bills freferred back, and then smother them, and for Messrs. Gleason, Selkreg, or ome other experienced member, to insist that they be sent there. One of these claims was up yesterday. nd Messrs. Gleason and Selkreg made such a fierca uslaught on it, that the Chairman of the Committee

The debate on the Constitutional Amendment will take place on Wednesday, and it is to be hoped the Assembly will finish it on that day. The Democratic and Republican leaders have agreed to discuss it thoroughly and harmoniously, and the speakers on each side are to be limited. Mr. Husted of Westhester will lead off on the Republican side, and will be followed by Judge Campbell, who will answer all the legal objections. J. Bancroft Davis, Mr. Gleason of St. Lawrence, and Mr. Selkreg will close the debate. The speakers on the Democratic side will be Mr. Jacobs of Kings, Judge Miller of Seneca, Messrs. Bergen and Hitchman of New-York, and one or two others. It is said that at least one of the New-York Democratic delegation will vote for the Amendment. The Democrats have not held a cancus on the subject

determined not to press it.

The Tammany politicians have presented this year their bill introduced the latter part of the session of 1868, giving the control of the wharves and piers of New-York to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. They are to have absolute power over this property: tearing down and building up, and, in fact, doing what they please with it. Of course it will be pushed, but this year the hopes of the Republican party should be centered in the Assembly, for the Senate can scarcely be trusted.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY ALBANY, March 13. The following bills were ordered to a third reading: to amend the law relative to the charter of the East India Telegraph Company; anthorizing Judges of Kings County Courts to send prisoners sentenced for less than five years to imprisonment in the County Fententiary; in relation to the poor statistics; for paving Brunswick-ave., Brooklyn; Amending the law relating to the rinderpest; for an Iron canal bridge at Schenectaly. BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Hodges-Incorporating the Williamsburg Safe Deposit Company. By Mr. O'Keefe-For repairing and grading Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Mr. Hedges, from the Committee on Cities, reported the bill reorganizing the Brooklyn Fire Department, previously recommitted.

Mr. WOLTMAN called up his resolution instructing the Cities Committee to report the bill authorizing the Metropolitan Board of Police to appoint one Surgeon for each Police Precinct, to attend at the station-house during the months of June, July, August, and September, in order to care for persons overcome by heat in the streets. order to care for persons overcome by heat in the streets, the bill to apply only to New-York. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS called up his resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to investigate the affairs and management of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, which was amended by making the Committee five on the part of the Assembly. The resolution was adopted. Adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

.The military post of Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, established in 1861, has been broken up. ... A fire occurred in Chicago on Saturday, at No. 68 Lake-st. No. 66 was slightly damaged by water.

... The ice in the Hudson has broken away above New-Hamburgh, and it is expected to move at Poughkeepsic to-day.

... The emigration of French Canadians to the United States still continues, many of them, leaving without disposing of their farms.

... The currier shop of William Claffin & Co., at North Becket, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Friday night; loss, \$10,000. Gov. Claffin is the principal member of the firm. .The Jury in the case of The People agt. Dan Noble, indicted for the great Royal Insurance, bond robbery in New York, were discharged yesterday moru-ing at 3 o'clock, having been out since 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. They were unable to agree upon a verdict.

Chiclination Saturday night, ran off the track near the depot, owing to an open switch. The leconotive was precipitated down an ombank ment, but the remainder of the train kept the track. The passengers were unhurt. The engineer, baggage master, and a brakeman were slightly injured. The fireman, Ed. Collins, had his collarbone dislocated. Thomas Wing, who was riding on the engine, had his right hand crushed, and his left one scalded.